

PARTS LIST

1950 .44 TARGET REVOLVER  
MODEL NO. 24

PARTS LIST • INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE • MAINTENANCE  
SPECIFICATIONS



SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber	.44 Special	Rear Sight	S&W Micrometer click adjustable for windage and elevation.
Number of Shots	6	Stocks	Checkered Goncalo Alves Target
Barrel	4", 6½"	Finish	Bright Blue
Frame	Square butt with grooved tang	Hammer	.400" With 4 inch barrel .500" With 6½ inch barrel
Length Overall	9½" (with 4 bbl) 11¾" (with 6½ bbl)	Trigger	.265" Serrated with 4 inch barrel .400" Serrated with 6½ inch barrel
Weight, Empty	41 ½ oz. (with 4 bbl) 43 oz. (with 6½ bbl)	Ammunition	.44 S&W Special, .44 S&W Russian
Front Sight	Serrated Ramp on 4" bbl and Patridge on 6" bbl.		

WARRANTY

The company will replace or adjust to its commercial standard any gun or part thereof returned prepaid to the factory and found by us to be defective in either material or workmanship. Such service will be made free of charge for one year from date of registered purchase. This warranty and statement of liability supersedes all previous warranties and commitments.

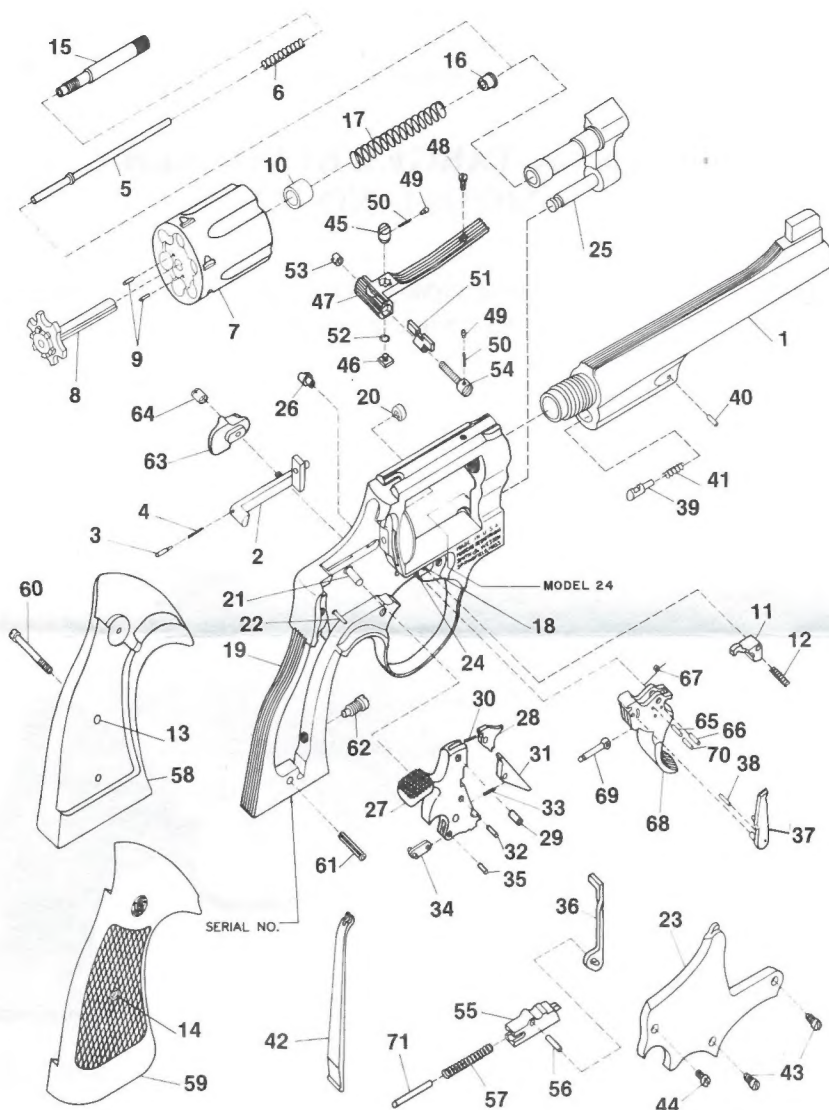
April 15, 1955



**Smith & Wesson**

a BANGOR PUNTA Company

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This schematic diagram and parts list conform to the current specifications provided by our Engineering Department. From time to time improvements are made in all models. For this reason, the gun which you own may not correspond exactly with the information provided on this sheet. When requesting information or ordering parts for your gun, please provide the serial number and approximate date of purchase.

11-74

## Function

This Smith & Wesson target revolver is a 6-shot breech-loading hand weapon. It is produced with a solid frame and a swing-out type of cylinder, having 6 chambers around a central axis so that 6 shots may be fired before reloading is necessary. The weapon may be fired either single action or double action, and cocking the hammer by either method causes the cylinder to rotate and align the next chamber with the barrel. The rate of fire is limited only by the dexterity of the operator in reloading the cylinder and his ability to aim the weapon and pull the trigger.

Loading and firing this revolver is a comparatively simple operation, as follows:

Push the thumbpiece forward. This will release the cylinder so that it may be swung out to the left side for loading. Holding the gun so that the cylinder is in its outermost position, and with the muzzle pointing downward, insert cartridges in the charge holes making certain that they are firmly seated. Return the cylinder to its original position in the frame, pressing it firmly into place to make sure that it locks in alignment. The gun is now ready to fire.

In single action shooting the hammer is pulled or cocked to its extreme rearward position. The gun may then be fired by merely pressing the trigger. This type of shooting is used for deliberate fire where there is time to sight the gun carefully and squeeze the trigger in an unhurried fashion. It is also used in competitive shooting for not only slow fire but also for timed fire, whereby 20 seconds are allowed for

the firing of each 5 shots, and rapid fire where 10 seconds are allowed for the firing of each 5 shots.

There is time even in rapid fire shooting for the deliberate handling of the gun in single action fashion just so long as the function is performed without loss of time and in a definite cadence whereby the cycle will be completed within the allocated time.

Where time or other circumstances do not allow for single action fire the revolver is used double action. To fire double action all that is necessary is to align the revolver with the object which you wish to hit and pull the trigger firmly all of the way to the rear. This will cause the hammer to rise to its full cocked position and then fall to fire the cartridge, and as previously stated the only limit to the speed with which a weapon can be manipulated in this fashion will be determined by the dexterity of the shooter. This type of shooting is required in combat work or under emergency conditions where the gun must be used with great speed. In double and single action firing the Trigger must be released to its full forward position after each shot in order to fully cycle the lockwork.

To extract the fired cases press the thumbpiece forward and swing the cylinder out to the left side. Turn the gun muzzle upward and holding the cylinder in its extreme outward position press down sharply on the extractor rod. This will eject the fired cases down and out of the gun, which is now ready to reload.



# MODEL NO. 24

## PARTS LIST

View No.	Part No.	Description	View No.	Part No.	Description
1	030550000	Barrel, 4 1/8" . . . . .	39	054290000	Locking Bolt . . . . .
1	030720000	Barrel, 6 1/2" . . . . .	40	054310000	Locking Bolt Pin . . . . .
2	046990000	Bolt . . . . .	41	050450000	Locking Bolt Spring . . . . .
3	075340000	Bolt Plunger . . . . .	42	050470000	Mainspring . . . . .
4	070200000	Bolt Plunger Spring . . . . .	43	050490000	Plate Screw, Crowned . . . . .
5	049920000	Center Pin . . . . .	44	050910000	Plate Screw, Flat Head . . . . .
6	074640000	Center Pin Spring . . . . .	45-54	052180000	Rear Sight Assembly
7-10	030570000	Cylinder Assembly			Includes: . . . . .
		Includes: . . . . .	45	051020000	Rear Sight Elevation Nut . . . . .
7	030570000	Cylinder (1) . . . . .	46	071800000	Rear Sight Elevation Stud . . . . .
8	047590000	* Extractor . . . . .	47	052190000	Rear Sight Leaf . . . . .
9	050140000	Extractor Pin . . . . .	48	051550000	Rear Sight Leaf Screw . . . . .
10	045990000	Gas Ring . . . . .	49	071580000	Rear Sight Plunger . . . . .
11	053570000	Cylinder Stop . . . . .	50	071590000	Rear Sight Plunger Spring . . . . .
12	070550000	Cylinder Stop Spring . . . . .	51	051090000	Rear Sight Slide, .146" . . . . .
13	040670000	Escutcheon . . . . .	52	051050000	Rear Sight Spring Clip . . . . .
14	040680000	Escutcheon Nut . . . . .	53	051070000	Rear Sight Windage Nut . . . . .
15	054560000	Extractor Rod . . . . .	54	071880000	Rear Sight Windage Screw . . . . .
16	070530000	Extractor Rod Collar . . . . .	55-56	043900000	Rebound Slide Assembly
17	075460000	Extractor Spring . . . . .			Includes: . . . . .
18-25	030580000	*Frame Assembly	55	041650000	Rebound Slide (1) . . . . .
		Includes: . . . . .	56	050830000	Rebound Slide Pin . . . . .
18	050790100	Cylinder Stop Stud . . . . .	57	050740000	Rebound Slide Spring . . . . .
19	030580000	* Frame (1) . . . . .	58-60	165100000	Stock Assembly, Tgt., Chkrd.,
20	050360000	Hammer Nose Bushing . . . . .			Concalo Alves Includes: . . . . .
21	051120300	Hammer Stud . . . . .	58	059130000	Stock, Left (1) . . . . .
22	050790100	Rebound Slide Stud . . . . .	59	059120000	Stock, Right (1) . . . . .
23	054300000	* Sideplate . . . . .	60	072630000	Stock Screw . . . . .
24	050780200	Trigger Stud . . . . .	61	050620000	Stock Pin . . . . .
25	055000000	* Yoke . . . . .	62	050640000	Strain Screw . . . . .
26	045880000	Frame Lug . . . . .	63	055850000	Thumbpiece . . . . .
27-35	043860000	Hammer Assembly, .400" Wide	64	050710000	Thumbpiece Nut . . . . .
		Includes: . . . . .	65-70	043560000	Trigger Assembly, .265"
27	054190000	Hammer (1) . . . . .			Serrated Includes: . . . . .
28	054180000	Hammer Nose . . . . .	65	070190000	Hand Spring Pin . . . . .
29	050340000	Hammer Nose Rivet . . . . .	66	070190000	Hand Spring Torsion Pin . . . . .
30	057500000	Hammer Nose Spring . . . . .	67	051180000	Hand Torsion Spring . . . . .
31	051130000	Sear . . . . .	68	050720000	Trigger (1) . . . . .
32	070190000	Sear Pin . . . . .	69	070270000	Trigger Lever . . . . .
33	070200000	Sear Spring . . . . .	70	070190000	Trigger Lever Pin . . . . .
34	070210000	Stirrup . . . . .	65-70	046780000	Trigger Assembly, .400"
35	070190000	Stirrup Pin . . . . .			Serrated Includes: . . . . .
27-35	043870000	Hammer Assembly, .500" Wide	68	046650000	Trigger (1) . . . . .
		Includes: . . . . .	71	053060000	Trigger Stop Rod . . . . .
27	054210000	Hammer (1) . . . . .			
36	054230000	Hammer Block . . . . .			
37	074930000	Hand . . . . .			
38	070110000	Hand Pin . . . . .			

\*Requires factory installation.  
Note (1): Sold as an assembly only.

Smith & Wesson will refinish handguns of its own manufacturer. No change of finish is offered on the Victory or Airweight® model or on Models 28, 39, 59, 64, 65, 66, 67, 439, 459, 539, 559, 629, 639, 650, 651, 659, 681 or 686. Repair or replacement of parts are in addition to refinishing price.

## SERVICE

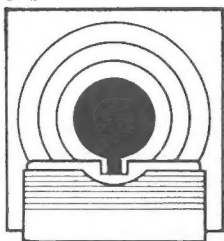
Should your Smith & Wesson firearm require adjustment, repair, or refinishing, we recommend most sincerely that the weapon be returned to the factory or authorized service center. There is no other way to insure that the work will be done in a properly equipped and staffed shop. Charges are very reasonable, being based on the cost of parts replaced plus a labor charge for the time expended on the job. A labor charge for one hour is usually sufficient to cover all but very extensive overhaul jobs. Firearms returned to the factory or authorized service center should be MARKED FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT. A letter of instructions should

be enclosed with the gun, and shipment by individuals must be made Prepaid. Adherence to these suggestions will prevent loss of time in handling at the factory. When returning guns for service, please remove custom stocks and holsters. We cannot assume responsibility for these items. When your firearm arrives for service, it will be very carefully inspected, together with your letter of instructions. Next, a quotation covering total cost of work to be performed will be sent to you. No actual work will be commenced before receiving your approval of our quotation unless you specifically authorize us to do so.

**SEE YOUR AUTHORIZED SMITH & WESSON  
SERVICE CENTERS LIST FOR YOUR LOCAL SERVICE CENTER**

## Helpful Hints

1. Push thumbpiece forward, swing out cylinder and load.
2. Close cylinder and take position on firing line.
3. STAND in a relaxed and comfortable position, feet well apart. The arm when raised should line naturally with the target. If it does not, shift the feet a bit.
4. HOLD the gun firmly but do not seize it with a "death grip". If the knuckles are white, the grip is too tight.



5. Align the sights carefully, top of front sight even with top of rear notch, and light equal on both sides of front sight (see illustration).

6. Take a deep breath, let out half of it and hold. SQUEEZE the trigger with trigger finger only, carefully keeping the sights aligned

on the target. SQUEEZE is the most important function of shooting. A pull or yank on the trigger will surely disturb alignment and result in a poorly placed shot or a complete miss. DO NOT apply the SQUEEZE with the whole hand. The squeeze should be applied between the tip and first joint of the trigger finger. Slowly at first — speed will develop with practice.

7. Watch the sights. Learn to "call your shots" before looking for them on the target. Practice "dry shooting" with empty gun. Watch sights when hammer falls. If sights jump or duck you are not squeezing the trigger. Don't hold the shot too long. If the sights don't line up on the target in 15 seconds, take the arm down and rest for a moment. Remember, good revolver shots are not born; they are made by careful and consistent practice.

## Sight Adjustment

1. Front sight is fixed. All adjustments must be made at the rear sight.
2. Move the rear sight in the direction in which you wish the group on the target to move. (If group must be higher, elevate the rear sight. If group must go to the right, move the rear sight to the right, etc.)
3. To elevate rear sight turn top (elevating) screw to the left, or counter-clockwise. To depress rear sight turn top (elevating) screw to the right, or clockwise.
4. To move rear sight to right, turn side (windage) screw to the right, or clockwise. To move rear sight to left, turn side (windage) screw to the left, or counter-clockwise.
5. Each click of the rear sight moves the point of impact on the target approximately  $\frac{3}{8}$ " elevation and  $\frac{1}{4}$ " windage at 50 yards and half of that amount at 25 yards.

## Instructions for Use

### Care and Cleaning

Many weapons require stripping or at least partial disassembly in order to clean and oil them properly. This does not apply to the revolver, which may be cleaned and lubricated under all normal circumstances without removing a single pin or screw.

If at any time disassembly of the weapon is indicated for repairs, etc. it is recommended that the gun be returned to the factory, or you should at least employ the services of a qualified gunsmith.

To keep revolvers in proper condition, and to insure perfect functioning in time of need, it is essential that they be kept clean and coated with a rust inhibiting oil. Care is required to prevent rust, especially in damp, humid climates, or when sweaty hands come in contact with the guns.

To clean the revolver as required when the weapon is not fired, or when kept in storage, rub it externally with a lightly oiled cloth, and then swab out the bore and cylinder chambers with an oily flannel patch. Remove excess oil but leave a light film to protect the arm against rusting. Clean out all crevices with a small clean brush.

For cleaning after firing, scrub out the bore and chambers with an approved nitro solvent, and then use a brush dipped in solvent to remove all deposits from around the breech of the barrel, extractor head, and other adjacent

areas which have been subjected to the action of powder or primer residue. If there is any evidence of lead particles, or other foreign matter left in bore or chambers, it is well to scrub these parts further with a bronze or brass brush dipped in powder solvent. The area under the extractor should be cleaned frequently and kept dry, as an accumulation of powder residue can cause the cylinder to bind.

After cleaning off the entire gun with nitro or powder solvent, remove all traces of the solvent, both on the exterior of the gun and in the bore and chambers, following immediately thereafter with the application of a light film of oil. Note that there is usually some residue in the steel of both barrel and cylinder that works out and becomes apparent within from 24 hours to 48 hours after the initial cleaning. This can be removed with a bristle brush with perhaps a light re-application of powder solvent, after which the oil film should be re-established on all surfaces. The above applies if ammunition used is of American manufacture, incorporating smokeless powders and non-corrosive primers. If other than smokeless powders and non-corrosive primers are used in these revolvers then cleaning methods should be adjusted accordingly.

Do not store revolvers with a plug in the barrel, since this is a contributing factor to sweating. By the same token, maintenance or storage rooms should be kept at a constant temperature with the least possible humidity, and the guns should NOT be stored encased in anything which will attract or hold moisture, such as leather.

If revolvers are to be stored for a long period of time, the internal mechanism of the lockwork should be heavily oiled with an acid free lubricating oil, and the exterior of the guns, as well as the bore of the barrel and the charge holes of the cylinder, should be heavily coated with an anti-rust oil. It is an established fact that moisture is the greatest enemy of metallic objects, particularly in climates where temperature and humidity are high, and salt air is present. Extreme care should be exercised that all metallic surfaces be kept clean and oiled, and the wood stocks on the revolvers should be inspected for cracks caused by moisture.

## Safety Precautions

Before proceeding to use this weapon, a word of caution is in order. This gun is as safe to handle and use as we can make it, but there is no foolproof firearm. Used correctly by a competent person the revolver is one of the safest handguns. There are many safety rules but those found below are basic, and should be observed rigidly until they become second nature.

1. The gun must always be checked for live ammunition when picked up, drawn from the holster, or handed to or accepted from another individual.
2. The gun should always be holstered except when drawn for a definite purpose.
3. Never point the revolver at anything that you do not intend to shoot.
4. Do not cock the gun unless you intend to shoot it. Do not even insert the finger in the trigger guard until you are ready to fire.
5. Dry-snapping, even with dummy cartridges, should be discouraged unless same is performed on a regular target range or at a known inanimate target object.
6. When the handgun is out of the holster and held in a ready position, be absolutely certain that it is not pointing at any part of yourself or any persons.
7. Beware of obstructions in the barrel. If, when firing, a weak or peculiar report is heard, cease firing at once and inspect the barrel for an obstruction. A stuck bullet, or any other object in the barrel, should be removed immediately, since even a plug of mud, snow, twigs, or an abnormal quantity of heavy grease in the bore, may result in a bulged or burst barrel.
8. At all times treat the revolver as the precision instrument that it actually is.

## MAKE SAFE GUN HANDLING A HABIT